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The Fisherman's Treasures.

BY MARY E. THROPP COKE.

A little, fair being sat watchful and still,
In the door of a hut by the sea;
And oft with its large, blue, angel eyes,
Looked seaward expectantly.

The sunset aslant through the open door
Shone soft o'er the white-robed child,
Till it looked like a picture in framework old,
With its radiant face so mild.

The young wife within for her seamen prepares;
Their darling keeps watch at the door;
Wee Flossie must call, when the mariner's boat
Sails up the sun's path to the shore.

A keel furrows smoothly the shining sea,
He is tollow, soiled and brown,
But love from the fair young face shines up,
From the happiest eyes, shines down.

So cooys his cot, and the fire's bright light
Flickers gaily on floor and wall;
But the welcoming joy in his wife's sweet face,
Is the loveliest sight of all.

Let the rich have their titles, their lands, their
gold,
Our fisherman envies them not;
He gathers his wife and his child in his arms—
His Eden is there in his cot.

PRACTICAL HONESTY.

An address delivered by Prof. J. Shelly Weinberger before the students of Ursinus College, Tuesday, April 7th, 1885.

If an apology were needed for introducing a subject of this kind to a company of students preparing for active life, we should say that the tendency of the age to forsake abstract and theoretical instruction and to cultivate the insatiable desire for the practical in business life, has suggested the propriety of inculcating, in a corresponding degree, the cardinal principles of practical virtues. The depressing period through which we have been passing, and which has tried men's honesty as well as their pockets, also makes this subject an appropriate theme for discussion. Many virtues enter into the character of a good man, and among them honesty is indispensable. A good man should be honest though the heavens fall.

Honesty is a synonyme for integrity, probity, uprightness, trustiness, faithfulness, honor, justice, equity, fairness, candor, plain dealing, and veracity. Of all these terms honesty is the most familiar and general term, being applied alike to actions and principles, to a mode of conduct, or a temper of mind. It is a homely virtue, and may be learned and practiced by the youngest and most ignorant. A man is said to be honest, who in his dealings with others does not violate the laws. A clerk is honest who does not abstract any property of his employers. A farmer is honest who does not sell bad articles for good ones. Men, in general, are called honest, who pay their debts, and do not adopt any methods of defrauding their creditors. An honest man does not overcharge. Men, generally, do not consider themselves dishonest who leave it to others to judge of defects which may escape them. This is the lowest view that can be taken of honesty. For, in this sense, a man may be honest only for his own convenience, out of regard to his character, or for fear of the law. In this sense most men are honest. A broader view of honesty includes uprightness, which is positive in its character, and extends to all matters which are above the law. An upright man will not sell another an article which he knows will not answer his purpose; he will rather suffer loss than to engage in a transaction which will be detrimental to another's interest. An upright man is always honest, from a sense of what is right, and his interest for others. It is in this higher sense in which a man is honest before his God and his own conscience we wish to use the term.

Cicero believed that the useful is the good and that nothing is useful which is not honest. Honesty in the language of the Romans, generally, signified a composition of qualities which acquire honor and esteem to those who possess them. Hence, honor distinct from conscience is nothing more than a regard to the censure and esteem of the world. The age of chivalry always cherished a high sense of honor and bequeathed its ancient spirit to modern society in the practice of all forms of dueling. Some students in the European universities bear the scars on their faces of what are called honorable marks of bravery. All classes of men are expected to have some kind of honor among themselves which is

founded on custom and usage. When a man has it in his power to frustrate the plans of others, he pledges his honor as a gentleman that he will do so and so; that is, he will not take advantage of the case, but allow fair play. The first requisite of a good lawyer is said to be to have honor. It is possible, however, that some may have honor of this kind, and yet not be honest. Gamblers have honor among themselves, but they have neither honesty, nor uprightness, nor integrity, nor veracity. Even thieves are said to have honor. As we descend in the scale of society we are accustomed to speak of false honor, and as we ascend we speak of true honor. We do not say that a man has false honesty, however, for that is a contradiction. Any honesty which is false is not honesty at all, it is dishonesty. If we be weighed in the balances of the Sanctuary we shall all be found wanting. David said in his haste that all men are liars. Thou shalt not bear false witness says the decalogue. It is easier for some men to be honest than others. Those who have their faculties most symmetrically developed in the divine order of appointment will find little inducement to become dishonest. An unbounded ambition for honor and display impels many men to contrive all kinds of devices and dishonest schemes to gratify their vain desire. Herodotus says of the Persians that to lie is considered by them to be the most disgraceful, and, secondly, to owe a debt, on account of many other reasons, but especially because they say that it is necessary that he who owes a debt tells some lie. As it is, however, in the acquisition of property men are most tempted to be dishonest, we shall treat of this point more fully. Some men pretend, or affect to despise money or wealth, while men, generally, are in eager pursuit of it. The question arises whether there is anything wrong in wealth itself, or in the lawful acquisition of it. Most men must think that there is a great benefit in the possession of it, or else they would not strain brain and muscle to acquire it. If wealth is undesirable, we might infer that poverty is desirable. But some one may say that neither wealth nor poverty is desirable, and pray like Agur, "Give me neither riches nor poverty, but feed me with food that is convenient for me." Wealth and poverty are relative terms, and there is hardly any limit to either. A man has a right lawfully to inherit an unlimited amount of wealth and honestly to acquire any amount of it. All that is required of a man is to make a proper use of it, and not to abuse it. God has endowed man with the organ of acquisitiveness for wise and good purposes, and on the proper exercise of it largely depend the civilization, refinement, virtue, wisdom, and happiness of a community. In many cases wealth brings luxury; luxury, indulgence; and indulgence, dissipation; and we are forced to say that the greatest wealth and the most estimable virtues are not incompatible. Abraham on the plains of the south was very rich in cattle, in silver, and in gold. Unlike some of our bonanza capitalists in California, or Colorado, or owners of cattle ranches on the plains of the Mississippi, he never swindled or defrauded. His wealth was an honor and a blessing, and was not as great an occasion for departing from the path of rectitude as was his fear, which made him feign that his wife Sarah was his sister. In two cases he perjured and suffered for it.

The want of money makes men workers in all the departments of life. Work, whether of brain or hand, in the present stage of civilization, is considered honorable. If labor would cease, then all the wheels of industry would come to a standstill. The self-denial a man has to undergo in acquiring money is itself an education, and self-denial is one of the great elements essential in the formation of virtuous habits and of a well-formed character. While the gaining of wealth gives character, it also brings comforts and influence to everything it touches, standing and respectability. We are now forced to say a few things against our will, that is, to say them as we find them in the world. Rank, talents, eloquence, learning, and moral worth all challenge a certain degree of respect, but these supported by stocks, bonds, and mortgages, or by a hundred dollars a day, augment their influence and estimation in the eyes of the world in a tenfold ratio. No man without a certain amount of wealth, in

Greece, Rome, and Carthage, in the time of their republics as well as of their aristocracies, was allowed to hold office. Office and wealth were always united in the official. What makes lords to-day in England? What in many cases makes senators in the United States? With but a meagre qualification for office greenbacks can do it. The influence of a wealthy candidate is stronger than the voice of a whole state through its legislature, at least, in the great commonwealth of Pennsylvania.

As some men are born geniuses to be poets, orators, musicians, and inventors, so some seem to be born to become money-getters, and if the one would be forced to change places with the other, it would be a strange perversion of gifts. Prof. Agassiz, the naturalist, used to say that he had no time to make money because he devoted himself to science. It has been well said that if somebody else had not made money for him he would not have succeeded.

Capitalists, generally, reap the smallest advantages from their wealth, and they are compelled to use their accumulations for the public good. If they build houses they will lower rents, if they construct railroads they employ miners, iron-founders, machinists, and helpers to transport commodities, and if they build factories they invite helpers. If we would take philanthropists to run our industries, the wheels of machinery would soon stand still.

However much we may inveigh against a rich man's style and management in the accumulation of his wealth he is bound in the end to bless mankind. The \$2,000,000 bequeathed by Stephen Girard to the erection of a college for orphan boys, conducted on rigidly secular principles, with a balance of real estate amounting to \$8,000,000 besides at its assessed value at present, support 1,130 poor fatherless boys, while 443 more are knocking for admittance. An institution which provides for the domestic, moral, and industrial training for such a number of boys ranging from six to eighteen years, is no small benefactor to society. Stephen Girard was a singular example of a total disbeliever in the Christian religion, who yet gave liberally to several denominations, and bequeathed liberal sums to a large number of benevolent institutions. Asa Packer, a more recent millionaire of our state, in his lifetime, spent a million of dollars on Lehigh University, and in his will provided for a million and a half more to foster an institution originally designed to impart a technical education, and also a school of general literature subsequently.

Wealth builds railroads, steamboats, factories, hospitals, asylums, jails, almshouses, schools, colleges, and churches, and runs the machinery of state and national government, or in the language of another, "it is the synovial fluid that lubricates the axle-tree of the universe."

We are all in need of money and all want it. Let us be honest in gaining it, and when we have accumulated a little let us not say in our hearts: "My power and the might of mine hand hath gotten me this wealth, but remember the Lord thy God, for it is He that giveth thee power to get wealth." We have signal examples in sacred history of those who forgot this admonition, and the number of those of the present time who forget this precept seems to be increasing, who, ashamed to survive the disgrace of default, fall by their own hands.

Pope says: "An honest man is the noblest work of God."

We find honest men in all times and all nations, in heathen as well as Christian, for whom there is no price or bribe. Job, after he had lost all his wealth and children, sinned not, nor charged God foolishly, and when his wife asked him whether he still kept his integrity and said: "Curse God and die," he rebuked her. In all this did not Job sin with his lips. Daniel, second in official position, surrounded by a heathen court, was true to the core. Joseph, ruler of Egypt, flattered by the seducing words of a corrupt woman, answered: "How can I do this wickedness and sin against God." Aristides was called the just for his innate honesty. Socrates preferred death to chicanery. He was always true to the voice of conscience. Though unjustly condemned he thought the laws must be obeyed. His friend Crito had no influence over him to lead him out of prison. The Roman Fabricius was

highly distinguished for his honesty, of whom Pyrrus said that Fabricius could with greater difficulty be turned from honesty than the sun could be turned from his course. President Lincoln was pre-eminently called the honest man. The late William E. Dodge was one of the most honest men in his public transaction of whom we have ever read. He had strong moral convictions and led a blameless public and private life. Once he resisted the payment of impost duties on the conviction that they were not lawfully levied. Two railroad companies of which he was director resolved to run their cars on Sundays against his protest, and this action was the cause of his instant resignation. He was connected until his death with one that did not run cars on Sundays. He was a most scrupulous and methodical giver to churches, missions, and benevolent enterprises. Lord Palmerston said: "An honest man is too often one who has never been tempted." An honest woman is said to be very honest. Hundreds of women hold positions of financial trust in this country and we hear of no one of them being guilty of embezzlement or defalcation. The *Weekly Press* says: "It is to the immortal credit of General Spinner, whose remarkable autograph was once the most conspicuous feature of our national paper currency, that he first introduced women into the service of the United States Treasury. No one ever had a better opportunity to study the question, and he has left a record of the 1,000 women under his direction, almost all of them engaged in handling money, that they count more accurately and rapidly than men; that their ability to detect counterfeits proved to be superior in almost every test; that they were, without an exception, honest; that not one has ever proved unfaithful to her trust; that many have been discharged for incapacity, and for other reasons, but never one for dishonesty."

The question is often asked where will you find an honest man? Diogenes, too, was such an eccentric pessimist in his time that he carried a lighted candle in broad daylight through the streets of Athens to search for an honest man. Well has it been said that had his neighbor changed places with him in searching he might have found the same difficulty in finding one. The dishonest are easily led to think that all men are knaves. We must acknowledge, however, that many are not honest, who adopt the maxim that honesty is the best policy. The true man acts not from policy, but from principle. Men who make policy chiefly the basis of their action are dangerous members of society. The religion of such men becomes hypocrisy, because they conceal their real character under a religious garb, and the profession of their uprightness in society is a sham and a fraud. Honesty is absolutely the noblest element of man's best virtues. It is the keystone of the arch that binds together the ingredients of all his virtues. Let a man be truly honest before God and man, and you will find the ideal of a perfect man realized. The giving of excuses, all but the right one, is a fruitful source of loss and suffering, and much of what is called smartness is sheer dishonesty. A specimen of the latter is given by Horace Greeley's lawyer, to whom an offer was made to receive one half of a claim for collection. On being called to account he replied that he collected his half of the claim for his services, and that the other half was not collectible. Of the former, Samuel's reply to Saul is a notable example. "What meaneth this bleating of the sheep in mine ears, and the lowing of the cattle which I hear." Saul affecting to put the blame on the people, pretending that they have brought the cattle for sacrifice, which he was ordered to destroy, repentant though he was, nevertheless lost his kingdom. The Valley of Achor is a sad monument of the dishonesty of Achan and the defeat of the Israelites at Ai. The taking of a goodly Babylonish garment, two hundred shekels of silver, and a wedge of gold of fifty shekels, in direct violation of God's command, involved the destruction of himself, all his family, and all his cattle and goods. In these days God seems to deal more gently with those who withhold from the government and church than He did with Ananias and Sapphira, and allows them to make returns under the head of conscience money.

The bestowing of presents in many cases is but a bribe. To bestow a present for a good purpose where it cannot be returned is right, especially to children, or to a needy pastor of a church who has a just claim on his parishioners. Donations of such a character come under a class of conscience fund to make up for the slackness of past givings. Commodore Vanderbilt's war-vessel to the government of the United States was but a fit tribute of his loyalty for a man of his standing. Hon. Charles Sumner hurled his philippics at President Grant, protesting against the multitude of his presents, and charged him with the crime of nepotism. But who would think that the ex-President did wrong in receiving his presents from foreign nations on his tour around the world. No living man was ever honored as much as General Grant. He received the freedom of the city of London and of Edinburgh, a privilege rarely bestowed, and which nobles, kings, and queens have coveted. The General behaved himself with the highest dignity abroad and no eclat seemed to touch his vanity. Whatever may be said against the general's personal habits, he has always been honest, the chief element of true greatness. He was too honest to suspect fraud in Ferdinand Ward, through whose fraud, lying, and deceit he was unwittingly made poor. Here again we see how dishonest acts of a person may involve the unwary in trouble. The efforts to raise money on a false basis is a great curse of the land. Many men who have an opportunity of deceiving or being deceived prefer the former. While it is a great mortification to be deceived, it is a heinous sin to deceive others. Owing to the imperfection of human laws it is impossible to correct all the evils in the present state of society, and the same laws uniformly administered affect some more unfavorably than others. Smuggling is a violation of law. While a person of common standing does not possess wearing apparel worth a thousand dollars and is known to have few changes of garments, and may import free of duty no more than his own wearing apparel, Mrs. Astor may import huge trunks containing 150 silk dresses and jewelry worth together a million of dollars and not violate the law and be regarded honest.

Damages for loss of life are sued for and recovered according to a man's supposed standing and usefulness in society. It is considered honest to compel by legal process vitiators to pay to surviving members of the family large sums of money wherever it can be shown that the loss of life was caused by the negligence of a railroad company. Some men regard it honest to pay unequal salaries for men and women when both do the same and equal amount of service. The sentiment is gaining ground that both ought to be paid equally for rendering equal services, especially in case of teachers.

This country has no bankrupt law at present, and since its repeal many devices for practicing dishonesty are not practicable. Such a law after great financial disasters of a country may be just to relieve honest debtors, but to have such a law in force in the normal condition of society is to open an avenue for the practice of fraud. A man who fails in business and lives on in a better style than his creditors, and on making a fortune again kept intact from his creditors ought to be regarded dishonest, whether he has gone through bankruptcy or not.

Robert Ingersoll without naming a sum received 4 per cent. Government bonds to the amount of \$100,000 from ex-senator Dorsey as a fee for defending him in the Star Route prosecution. The lawyers for the plaintiff were paid by the government the snug sum of \$100 per day. Some of President Garfield's physicians charged at a much higher rate. All of which is considered perfectly honest and not exorbitant, because the government has plenty of money. The higher the fee the higher the respect seems to be the way of the world.

The formation of stock companies by which preferred shares of the original corporators are reserved without being paid in, is a fraud. It means that outsiders shall help to make the experiment and in case of success shall not equally profit. On this basis were formed most of the oil companies a few years ago, and some preachers, elders, and deacons joined in the scheme with a view to make money and then to do good. The folly of such an infatuation was soon manifest to the discomfort and discredit of the enthusiasts.

Railroad companies have fallen from their high estate. Most of them are debt-ridden or bankrupt. The facility of contracting debt by creating mortgages, bonds, and car trusts has involved most of them in hopeless insolvency. The Reading for a long time the pride of the Schuylkill Valley, is a notable example of the wretched condition into which many have fallen. The management of it has not been honest. Instead of confining itself to its legitimate business as a common carrier, it formed a coal and iron company, though technically separate from it, purchased unprofitable coal lands, divided 10 per cent. dividends, when according to published accounts it had not earned a dollar during many years, amounting to more than \$15,000,00, the accrued interest on which to this date would bring that sum up to nearly \$33,000,000, the president meanwhile receiving a salary of \$30,000 a year. The policy for many years was to pay by making more loans. The watering of stock by which a stockholder may receive dividends on stock not paid for is a practice chiefly confined to railroad companies.

The many devices resorted to in order to avoid paying tax are great proofs of many men's dishonesty. To cheat the state out of tax is regarded a smart thing by not a few reputable citizens. The state is more honest than its citizens. When years ago it constructed canals for the public good and managed them by commissioners and subagents, it was cheated out of large sums of money. A few years ago it sold all its profitless stocks. Our commonwealth redeems all its pledges and fulfills all its promises. This cannot be said of some Southern and Western states which have repudiated some of their debts. The United States is ready to pay its bonds before they are due and has millions of surplus funds not knowing how to expend them. The greenbacks first laughed at by Northern sympathizers with the rebellion are preferred to gold to-day. A creditor of the government has the choice of receiving gold or legal tender notes. Gold and silver certificates are another proof that we prefer notes to specie and believe the national government to be honest. The race of hypocrites, against whom the Savior pronounced the greatest woes, likening them unto whited sepulchres, within full of dead men's bones, and all uncleanness, is not extinct, and such are a great hindrance in the work of true evangelization and amelioration of society. If all persons entering into the marriage relation would do so from honest and holy motives, ten thousand untold woes would never occur and thousands would never have been made public. The numerous divorces of the present day for trivial reasons, without the sanction of Scripture, reminds one of the infidelity and declining days of Rome.

We need to teach more sanctity for law both human and divine. In our brilliant career of civilization we must not forget the virtues of God's chosen people. Wealth so much coveted is not the best thing in the world. "Money is a defence, wisdom is a defence, but the excellency of knowledge is, that wisdom gives life to them that have it." Knowledge is infinitely better than wealth. Money which would answer every good purpose and serve every emergency, is too often spent in feasting, revelings and useless extravagance. Solomon tried to find happiness in knowledge, mirth, laughter, wine, horses, vineyards, gardens, orchards, pools of water, gold, silver, music, and found that wisdom excels folly, as far as light excels darkness. Whatever facilities we possess we are bound to develop and use them for moral ends. The life of every man, who does not devote his calling to moral ends, is a failure. Be and not seem to be, was the motto of a heathen philosopher from whom we can take a good lesson. Let us teach that excellency consists in moral and true spiritual worth whatever may be the position in life. If ever the great influence which fortifies the plutocracy of the present age is counteracted, it must be done by showing that wealth must be used to administer to our higher wants and be used as a servant and not be obeyed as a master.

(Rom. XII., 17), Provide things honest in the sight of all men. (2 Cor. VIII., 21), Providing for honest things, not only in the sight of the Lord, but also in the sight of men. (XIII., 7), I pray to God that ye do no evil—but that ye do that which is honest. (1

Pet. II., 11), I beseech you, abstain from lusts—having your conversation honest among the Gentiles; that, whereas they speak against you as evil-doers, they may by your good works, which they shall behold, glorify God. (Phil. IV., 8), Finally, brethren, whatsoever things are true, whatsoever things are honest, whatsoever things are just, whatsoever things are lovely, whatsoever things are of good report; if there be any virtue, and if there be any praise, think on these things. (1 Tim. II., 2), Pray for Kings, and for all that are in authority, that we may lead a quiet and peaceable life in all godliness and honesty.

He Forgave Him.

One of Mr. Lincoln's annoyances was the claims advanced for having first suggested his nomination as president. One of these claimants, who was the editor of a weekly paper published in a little village in Missouri, called at the white house, and was admitted to Mr. Lincoln's presence. He at once commenced stating to Mr. Lincoln that he was the man who first suggested his name for the presidency, and pulling from his pocket an old, worn, defaced copy of his paper, exhibited to the president an item on the subject.

"Do you really think," said Mr. Lincoln, "that announcement was the occasion of my nomination?"

"Certainly," said the editor, "the suggestion was so opportune that it was at once taken up by other papers, and the result was your nomination and election."

"Ah, well," said Mr. Lincoln, with a sigh, and assuming a rather gloomy countenance, "I am glad to see you and to know this, but you will have to excuse me, I am just going to the war department to see Mr. Stanton."

"Well," said the editor, I will walk over with you."

The president with that apt good nature so characteristic of him, took up his hat and said, "come along."

When they reached the door of the secretary's office Mr. Lincoln turned to his companion and said:

"I shall have to see Mr. Stanton alone, and you must excuse me," and taking him by the hand he continued, "good-by, I hope you will feel perfectly easy about having nominated me, don't be troubled about it; I forgive you."—*Boston Budget.*

A Rose Tree One Thousand Years Old.

A standard rose, said to have been planted by Charlemagne, is one of the great curiosities of the ancient city of Hildesheim in Hanover. This rose-bush is gnarled and rugged, as becomes its extreme age; and, in some places, the principal stem is about as thick as a man's body. It grows at the eastern side of the apse of the cathedral, and this year the venerable and venerated object has put forth several new and thrifty shoots. Fears have been entertained for a long time past that, after its life of a thousand years, the plant was losing its vitality. But now it is apparently taking a new lease of life, and there is much rejoicing in Hildesheim at the fact. The person who takes charge of the ancient rose-bush is instructed never to give away a cutting; and its flowers, which are pronounced the very sweetest of their kind, are also jealously guarded from vandal hands.

A Philosopher Stumped.

I've hired two men to pull fodder by the day and two to pull by the hundred bundles. I want to see which is the cheaper. But they get me anyhow, and I can't help it. If they pull by the day they don't make 150 good bundles apiece, which they ought to make at seventy-five cents a day, and if they pull by the hundred they make over 200 a day, and some of them are mighty light. But it is all right, I reckon. They are watching me and I am watching them. It is the same old story—capital against labor. There are tricks in all trades. You can count the bands in a bundle, but you can't count the blades in a band, and so they make them heavy or light according to the hay. I've hired cordwood cut by the cord and they can pack it so loose that a pack of hounds can follow a fox right through it and never touch a hair. —*Bill Arp in Atlanta Constitution.*

Providence Independent.

PUBLISHED EVERY THURSDAY.

COLLEGEVILLE, MONTG. CO., PA.

E. S. MOSER, Editor and Proprietor.

Thursday, April 9, 1885.

THE income of Girard College for 1884 was \$950,000. Its real estate alone is valued at \$7,346,000, apart from that occupied by the college buildings. The collieries of the college produced 1,400,000 tons last year.

DR. HIGBEE, a republican, was recently reappointed Superintendent of Public Instruction by Governor Pattison, and it is reported that the Democratic Senators intend now to draw the line on the Governor's nomination, and refuse to confirm the same.

A TERRIBLE mine accident occurred at the Cuyler Colliery, Raven Run, this State, last Monday afternoon. Ten men were buried alive by a cave-in of earth. The greatest excitement prevailed. There was no hope expressed for the recovery, alive, of the unfortunate men.

GOVERNOR PATTISON has signed the bill requiring the principles of temperance hygiene to be taught in the public schools of the State. The object of the new law is a good one, although its effects will not be apparent for some time as it is entirely educational in its character, but in coming years if the children are taught properly and practice what they are taught a great deal of good will be the sure result.

GENERAL GRANT's condition is considered hopeless by the attending physicians. The disease is making steady progress and his system is growing weaker and weaker. The wonderful vitality and fortitude General Grant has displayed are an unanswerable reply to the stories that have been told of his habits and show that the forces of his body and mind have been unweakened until now.

ALL Germany joined in doing honor to Prince Bismarck on the seventieth anniversary of his birth-day. The Emperor presented to him a most valuable painting, as a tribute of royal respect, with a most appreciative letter, and some of his wealthy admirers gave him the title-deeds to a splendid residence. Addresses and congratulations poured in upon him from all quarters. In the matter of statecraft and diplomacy Bismarck has no superior in Europe.

THE clergymen of Philadelphia are about to wage vigorous warfare against the skating rinks. If one half that is urged against the Philadelphia rinks be true they should be wiped out of existence, and the sooner the better for the young and unwary men and women. It seems that many designing men frequent the rinks, seeking an opportunity to prey upon the virtues of womanhood, and the result of this is shame and dishonor.

Thus far President Cleveland's administration is not a common-place arrangement of affairs, a thing of routine whose acts everybody can predict. It is independent, original, guided by its own purposes, and withal conservative. A very interesting administration. Everybody appears to be anxious to know what will turn up next. Thus far Cleveland is the ideal President of a great nation. He serves his country more than he serves the politicians.

A MEETING has been held in Philadelphia in the interests of industrial education among the colored people. It is proposed to raise \$30,000 for an educational establishment. The National Baptist says: "It is a strange thing; if a colored man wants to study Latin, Greek, Hebrew, astronomy, metaphysics, theology, he has the best facilities which the world affords, and perhaps has all free; but if he wants to learn how to make a boot there is no opening."

In speaking of the continued depression in business throughout the country the New York Sun wisely remarks:—"There are many workers out of employment, and hardly any enterprise is making much money; yet most people are getting enough to eat and enough to wear, and are living along in happiness with reasonable economy. The country is rich and sound at the core; and when all the inflated and delusive concerns are settled up and cleared away, we shall find that we are a great deal better off than the philosophers of calamity and despair have imagined." Exactly.

The oldest bank note probably in existence in Europe is now preserved in the Asiatic Museum at St. Petersburg. It dates from the year 1339 B. C., and was issued by the Chinese Government. It can be proved from Chinese chronicles that, as early as 2697 B. C. bank notes were current in China under the name of "flying money." The bank note preserved at St. Petersburg bears the name of the imperial bank, date and number of issue, signature of a mandarin, and contains even a list of the punishments inflicted for forgery of notes. This relic of 4,000 years ago is probably written, for printing from wooden tablets is said to have been introduced in China only in the year 160 A. D.

OUR WASHINGTON LETTER.

WASHINGTON, D. C., April 6, 1885.

In view of the enormous frauds that have been committed in the preemption of the public lands throughout the country, the Commissioner of the General Land Office has suspended the issuance of any more land patents in the greater portion of the public land States west of the Missouri, and has absolutely and indefinitely suspended patents for the desert and timber culture entries everywhere. Under this order of the new Commissioner, it would seem that the only legal way to get hold of the public domain is by the instrumentality of scrip, for which there must of course follow a very lively demand. There are several classes of scrip which can thus be used for locating public lands in any quantities and in all localities where lands are subject to homestead or preemption entry, the principal of which is the Soldiers' Additional Homestead Scrip, which is also the cheapest and best for locating purposes. There is but little of this scrip afloat now, and this little is limited to the hands of a very few dealers in Washington City, who anticipate a bountiful harvest.

The professions of almost every kind throughout the country will soon receive large accessions from the effects of the Democratic guillotine at Washington, which is now getting into good working order. Lincoln, who was a most conspicuous failure as a War Secretary, has joined the grand army of Chicago shysters from which he was drafted by President Garfield, and even Mr. Arthur goes back to New York to enter the copartnership which was broken up by his more successful practice as a politician. The Ex-Commissioner of Internal Revenue, Walter Evans, Esq., whose career has been all too short because he was a most excellent public officer, will return to his law practice at Louisville, Kentucky, where a very large clientele await his services. Old man Ben. Brewster, with his ruffled shirt and English heraldry, has never been in Washington long enough at one time to say that he has left his law business in Philadelphia at all. As for Chandler and Hatton, the twin dukes of Arthur's Cabinet, the public cannot be much concerned as to their future; they can both pick up a living anywhere—if nobody's watching them.

The grand army of political hacks and dead beats that have found their way into the Treasury Department in the capacity of special agents, is to be completely broken up and scattered. Secretary Manning's attention was called early in the hours of the new administration to the useless and expensive host of scoundrels who for years have done nothing under heaven but draw their salaries and play into the hands of the very men they were set to watch. In fact these fellows had so much influence with the last administration that neither Arthur nor his Secretary of the Treasury could find it possible to lop them off.

The Senatorial junketing parties for the summer that had been laid out under the miserable pretense that they are for the promotion of the public interests, have come to naught through the instrumentality of old man Van Wyck, who has lately been stirring up the Republican galeots of the Senate with a very pointed stick. Mr. Van Wyck is a veritable Miss Nancy in appearance, but he has abundantly shown his ability to hold his own in a lip contest with some of the best men in the Senate.

Rewarding Mugwumps.

From the New York Sun.

There can be only one reason why the Administration should recognize Independent Republicans by putting them into office or filling offices at their dictation.

It cannot be because their nominees are especially fitted. They are no better adapted for such duties than other people, and even if every post in the Government were filled by a Democrat, there would still be a broader and more available field to choose from in the Democratic party alone than among the Independents.

It cannot be because they want recognition as a section of the Democratic party. They don't profess to belong to that party. They voted for it only because it nominated a man they particularly liked and approved of. If, instead of Mr. Cleveland, Mr. Samuel J. Randall or some other such leader of the Democracy should be nominated in 1888, they would scatter again like a stampeded drove, and desert the organization which they have lately supported. They like Cleveland, while they dislike his Democratic affiliations; and without Cleveland they could not endure the Democracy at all.

The real reason, then, for pleasing the Mugwumps is because they are Cleveland men. They helped elect him to the Presidency, and they are recognized now in return, with the hope that they may remain steadfast and continue to help him hereafter when he or his policy shall have to undergo a popular judgement. That is a sound reason. But it cannot be foretold what effect it will have on the New York election of 1888 and the Democratic National Convention of 1888. But if it should not be found successful with the Democracy, Mr. Cleveland can at least have the satisfaction of having rewarded his friends.

Bucks County's Romance.

A BOY WHO DID NOT KNOW WHO HE WAS FOR TWENTY YEARS.

DOYLESTOWN, April 2.—A curious story has just come to light through the visit of a young man to a lawyer of this borough on Saturday last. It appears that twenty-five years ago an unmarried daughter of one of the leading families in lower Bucks county gave birth to a boy, which was immediately removed from its mother. She was led to believe it died soon after birth, but it was placed with strangers, where it remained until about four years of age. Then in consequence of unpleasant rumors and inquiries, the child was clandestinely taken away from the people who had him in charge, being enticed into a wagon by promises of playthings, and taken to another part of the county, where he was kept until he was fifteen years old. Then he left the second place and went to learn a trade. In the meantime the mother had married, went to the West, had other children and died without knowing her first-born was alive. The boy never saw his mother, nor the mother never saw her boy after the first hours of birth. After the death of the mother, when the boy was about twenty years of age, the grandfather searched for and found the long-lost boy, took him home and told him his history. But other members of the family made things so unpleasant that the youth was compelled to leave a place where it was so evident he was not wanted. The grandfather said he could not prevent this, but promised in the end to right the wrong he could not help. The boy went to a neighboring county, married, settled down and has lived there ever since. A short time ago the grandfather died and, hearing of it, the young man returned on Saturday last to look after his rights and to see whether the promises made him have been kept.

A Man As Strong As An Ox.

WITH THE BICEPS OF SAMSON AND THE WROUGHT-IRON FISTS OF HERCULES. From the Louisville Evening Post.

Louisville comes to the front again with the strongest man in the country. His name is John Bernhardt, but he resembles the divine Sara in name only, though he is a native of Alsace, in the South of France. Bernhardt is a newcomer to Louisville and is employed in the foundry department of a downtown factory, where his feats of strength are daily exhibited to the astonishment of his fellow-laborers. He is twenty-seven years old, six feet four inches high and weighs 256 pounds, and with no surplus flesh. He is not fat, but is the finest specimen of muscular manhood seen here for a long time. A Post reporter called in to see him this morning and had a short interview with the brawny Frenchman. He is of magnificent build, straight as an Indian. His chest is broad and deep and his chin and cheek bones indicate great strength; but his arms are wonderful and around the biceps they measure seventeen inches. His hands look like bacon hams. His skin is smooth and red, though he never drinks a drop of intoxicating liquor of any kind whatever and was never drunk in his life.

He gave the reporter a few exhibitions of his strength. Taking a piece of iron, which was afterward found to weigh forty-three pounds, Bernhardt held it horizontally at arm's length for several minutes. He then raised a huge piece of block iron from the ground and placed it upon the scales. It pulled eight hundred and sixty-four pounds. Taking a piece of bar iron two inches wide and one inch thick, and, placing it against its knees, he bent it double easily. He took hold of a forty-two-gallon barrel of water, and, balancing himself against a post, he went through the motion of drinking out of the bung-hole. He took a piece of seasoned oak, about the size of a wagon spoke, and broke it with his hands. He did various other wonderful things which demonstrated the possession of most extraordinary strength.

Bernhardt says he was never in the prize-ring, but says he is not afraid to meet John L. Sullivan or any other man. He professes to be able to fell an ox with his bare fist and often killed hogs in that manner while employed in a Chicago pork-packing establishment. His hands are as hard as wood, and a stroke from one of them would not differ from a stroke of a mallet.

The Coal Product.

The coal product of the United States during 1884 was 99,651,807 tons, an increase of nearly three millions tons over the output of 1883 and nearly thirteen millions over that of 1882. It will thus be noted that the consumption of fuel was greater in 1884 than during any previous year, notwithstanding the depression in many of the manufacturing industries, which are ordinarily large consumers of coal. The demands of an increased population and the gradual substitution of coal for wood as an article of household fuel were sufficient to more than overbalance any falling off in consumption arising from business depression. The anthracite product was 30,718,293 tons, or thirty-two per cent. of the total output, the remaining 68,933,514 tons being drawn from the bituminous and semi-bituminous fields of twenty-eight States and Territories. As in the iron output so in that of coal, Pennsylvania not only leads all the other States, but furnishes more than one-half of the total amount produced. To the thirty millions of anthracite, all produced within the borders of this State, may be added twenty-five millions of bituminous and semi-bituminous coals, making the entire coal product of the State nearly fifty-six millions tons, against less than forty-four millions for all the other States and Territories combined. Illinois comes second in the list, with ten millions tons; Ohio third, with nine millions; Iowa fourth, with a trifle less than four millions, and

West Virginia fifth, with three millions. The coal industry is making rapid strides in Missouri, Maryland, Alabama, Kentucky, Tennessee and other southern States that are just beginning to wake up to the importance of their coal deposits.

Philadelphia Produce Market.

FLOUR.
Pennsylvania Extra Family 3 30 @ 3 75
Wheat Extra 3 00 @ 3 30
Rye Flour 3 00 @ 3 62 1/2

GRAIN.
Red Wheat 4 40 @ 95 1/2
Corn 37 @ 38 1/2
Oats 40 @ 70
Rye 40 @ 70

SEEDS.
Clover 8 @ 8 1/2
Flaxseed 1 50 @ 1 55
Timothy 1 50 @ 1 55

PROVISIONS.
Mess Pork 13 50 @ 14 00
Mixed 13 50 @ 14 00
Dried Beef 14 00 @ 15 00
Beef Hams 21 00 @ 21 50
Hams 10 1/2 @ 11 1/2
Sides 7 1/2 @ 8 1/2
Shoulders 6 1/2 @ 6 3/4
Picked Shoulders 6 1/2 @ 7
Lard 6 1/2 @ 7

Philadelphia Hay Market.

PRIME TIMOTHY, March 28, 1885.
Prime Timothy Hay per 100 pounds 1 00 @ 1 10
Mixed 86 1/2 @ 1 00
Straw per 100 pounds, 1 00 @ 1 10

Philadelphia Cattle Market.

The arrival of live stock at the different yards for the week: 3,000 Steers, 7,000 Sheep, 4,000 Hogs.
Beef Cattle were active at 4 1/2 @ 5 1/2.
Fat Cows were quiet at 3 1/2 @ 4 1/2.
Mixed Cows were dull at 3 1/2 @ 4 1/2.
Veal Calves were inactive and lower, at 4 1/2 @ 5 1/2.
Sheep were in lighter supply and sold at 3 1/2 @ 4 1/2.
Lams were moderately active at 4 1/2 @ 5 1/2.
Hogs were in fair request at 6 1/2 @ 7 1/2.

SPECIAL BARGAINS

Fenton Bros.,
—AT—
DRY GOODS!

Extra heavy Canton Flannels 10 and 12 c. Muslins in all grades from 5 to 12 c. per yard. Remnants, calicoes from 5 to 15 yds. only 5 c. yd. An elegant all wool black cashmere 57 c. worth 75 c. Beautiful pattern of Turkey Red table linen only 45c. formerly 62c. Large stock of comfortable from \$1.00 to \$1.75. Pure Lams wool bed BLANKETS only \$1.25 per pair. Horse Blankets, from 75c. to \$3. "Knock 'em down" quilting cotton best in the market only 16c. lb. full weight. Ladies' stylish felt skirts only 50c. satin quilted skirts only \$1. Full line of Ladies and Gents underwear from 25c. up, all wool red, medicated, reduced to \$1.25. Big drive in men's seamless half hose 2 pair for only 25c. actually worth 30c. per pair. Ladies all wool hose, in solid colors, only 31c. per pair. Attractive lot of Ladies and Gents all linen handkerchiefs with borders, from 10 to 30c. Job lot of Fringed Huck Towels, all linen, only 25c. per pair. Cloths and cassimeres in latest styles. Full assortment of Latest City styles in 8 1/2 Hat. Great variety of HATS & CAPS.

GROCERIES!

Best Granulated sugar, 7c. lb. Best Table Syrup, flavored, only 25c. per gal. pure sugar syrup for baking, 40c. per gal. New crop N. O. Molasses, 75c. per gal. Pure White Wine, Vinegar, 24c. per gal. Extra large Mackerel, 14c. per lb. Baker's and Winslow's CORN, 2 cans 25c. Soused mackerel, 25c. a can. Salmon, best 15c. a can. Pure honey in jelly cups, only 15c. Extra fine evaporated peaches, 18c. per lb. Large sacks of Liverpool ground salt, only \$1. We make a specialty of Supply Safety Oil, only 18c. per gal. Girard, Allentown, and Lucas ready mixed PAINTS at lowest figures.

BOOTS AND SHOES

We have a large stock of Freed's men's boot and shoes. Boys' boots, made, only \$1.35. Men's boots, only \$2.45. Children's shoes, Freed's \$1.35. Bargain in men's Slippers, \$1.12. We make a specialty of Ladies' dress shoes. An elegant line of Rubber boots, at reduced prices. Large selected stock of Queens and Glass ware, Wood and Willow ware, beautiful patterns of floor and table Oil Cloths, and latest styles of paper and borders at extremely low prices. Our stock of Hardware, Drugs, and Window glass is complete. An elegant double barrel English twist gun, only \$12. Horse power feed cutters—good as new—cheap.

FENTON BROS.,
Collegeville, Pa.

OFFICERS, ATTENTION!

Another important law has just been passed, granting pay to officers who were commissioned but not mustered, and failed to receive pay in accordance with the rank their commission entitled them to. Officers not mustered at date of commission are entitled to difference of pay. The heirs and legal representatives of officers are entitled to receive the arrears of pay in question. Pensions, increase, &c., obtained. For information write to COL. EDW. SCHALL, Court House, Norristown.

ESTATE NOTICE.

Estate of Frederick Zimmerman, late of Upper Providence township, Montgomery County, deceased. Letters of administration on the above Estate having been granted to the undersigned, all persons indebted to said Estate are requested to make immediate payment, and those having legal claims, to present the same without delay to HENRY ZIMMERMAN, Administrator, P. O. Address, Collegeville. Administrators. Or their Attorney, F. G. HOBSON, Norristown.

FOR RENT.

A Tenement House, garden and stable, near Rahn Station, recently occupied by Frank Ruth. Terms Reasonable. Apply to ABRAHAM GRATER, Collegeville, Pa.

The Bright Side.

Look on the bright side. It is the right side. The times may be hard, but it will make them no easier to wear a gloomy countenance. It is the sunshine and not the cloud that gives beauty to the flower. There is always before and around us that which should cheer and fill the heart with high and gladness. The sky is blue nine times where it is black once. You have troubles it may be, so have others. None are free from them—and perhaps it is as well that none should be. They give sinew and tone to life—fortitude and courage to men. That would be a dull sea and the sailor would never acquire skill, where there is nothing to disturb its surface. It is the duty of every one to extract all the happiness and enjoyment he can from within and without him; and, above all, he should look on the bright side. What though things do look a little dark? The lane will have a turning, and night will end in broad day. In the long run, the great balance rights itself. What appears ill becomes well—that which appears wrong, right.

Such is the advice from one that has had considerable experience in life and has ever practiced the above as well as tried the motto: "Do unto others as you would have them do unto you," and ever tried to return good for evil, though many enemies has he made himself by selling goods cheap which is a question open for discussion. If a merchant must have enemies it is not better to get them by selling goods cheap or at a reasonable profit, than overcharge his customers, and thereby deprive them from all luxuries? It seems an impossibility for a merchant to please every one, though he may do ever so honest a business. It is a merchant's duty to supply the needs and wants of his patrons with good and pure goods, and at as low prices as he possibly can. Not charge them exorbitant prices and then live in luxuries with what you have robbed the poor. It is the duty of every merchant to live and let live. If he is ever able to live in marble or granite mansion, let him be able to pay with a clear conscience and upright heart that he has obtained it by hard work, fair and honest dealing, and not by overcharging his patrons and have the ill-will of God and man. What shall it profit a man that gaineth the whole world and loses his own soul. Many merchants find fault with others for dealing in goods that are not in their respective line of business. There are few merchants that deal in one line of goods, yet they are termed either dry goods, grocers, hardware, milliners or other dealers. Yet some of the above named dealers keep probably a dozen or more of other kinds of goods. The dry goods dealer keeps sewing machines, the hardware dealer keeps glassware, paints, etc.; the grocer keeps queensware, etc., and so on. It is very hard to determine who is who and what is what. According to the theory of some merchants a business man has no right to deal in any other branch but one, he must either be a grocer or a dry goods dealer, or a confectioner, or a druggist, etc. As for me give me liberty or give me death. I profess to keep for sale what people need, and when they can't get it elsewhere they can generally get it at my place. I am neither a grocer, druggist nor confectioner, but a dealer in GENERAL MERCHANDISE, such as good Mixtures at 10c. per lb.; best, 20c. per lb.; extra fine, 25c. per lb.; 4 lbs. prunes for 25c.; 3 lbs. of figs for 25c.; 4 lbs. raisins 25c.; 15 mackerel, 55c. Sugar, 5, 5 1/2, 6, 6 1/2, per lb. Coffee 15, 18 and best Rio and Lag, 21c. per pound; Rice, 4 lbs. for 25c. Salt, ground (300 lbs) 85c.; Fine, 1.50; Ashton, \$2.75; Higgins, \$2.40. Glassware—Goblets, 40 to 75c. per dozen; tumblers, 30 to 75c. per dozen; Glass sets, 25c. to \$1, etc. Lamps—An elegant Parlor lamp for 80c.; Swinging lamps for \$2.00; Night lamps, 25c.; and about 200 different styles of lamps ranging in price from 25c. to \$30.00. Call and see them on 24 floor, which is known as Scheetz's Fancy Ware and Lamp Department, where can be found: Plain and Fancy Whisks and holders, Dolls, Doll Coaches, Toy Tea Sets, French China Tea Sets, plain and decorated, Card Receivers, Ice Cream, Berry and Lemonade Sets, Mash and Milk Sets, Celery Glasses, Finger Bowls, Cologne Sets, Chamber Sets, Mustache Cups, Saucers and Plates, Shaving Mugs, Smoking Sets, Cuspadore or Fancy Spittoons, Vases, Bouquet Holders, Bisque Figures, Fruit Plates, Fancy Work Baskets, Fancy Feather Dusters, Majolica Ware, Fancy and Plain Lamp Shades and an endless variety of Fancy Wares that can only be appreciated by calling to see them. Remember that every day is an opening day with us. Everybody is invited to call and see my Fancy Ware and Lamp Room and are always welcome whether they wish to make a purchase or not. We do not want them to feel that they must buy when they call. We take great pleasure to show one and all through our various departments. Third Floor, Sleds by the hundred, Baskets by the thousand, Hobby Horses, Buckets, Tubs, Wash Boards, Churns, Snow Shovels, Step and other ladders, Flour and Coal Sieves, Wooden Bowls, Half Bushel Peck and Half Peck Measures, Candy Jars, etc.

I have now mentioned a few of the various items of goods that I keep and I would ask the public, and especially those merchants that think I keep goods that are not in my line of business, (like mixtures for 10 cents) why I should not keep needles and anchors as well as sugar and rice. Call in its various store or form, as well as every other Grocer. Dear Reader: Please read the above carefully and then favor us with a visit and see if we do or can substantiate all we say, at Scheetz's, cor. Main and Cherry streets, Norristown, where we wish our patrons and others

A right good year, And a merry good year, And a joy for each day the year has in it. And a smile to beguile All sorrow the while, And the love of all with a gift to win it. And when in town please call in and see my 25 CENT COUNTER, which is a new department just opened Feb. 4th, 1885, upon which we display the following goods, none of which are over 25 cents, and some only 15 cents: Glass Tea Set (6 pieces), 8 Goblets, 10 Tumblers, 1 1/2 gal. pitcher, 1 doz. Fruit Dishes, 1 doz. Stone China Cups and Saucers, 1 Covered Fruit Bowl (Glass), 2 Meat Plates, 1 Covered Butter Dish, (Glass), 1 " " (China), 1 " Soup " (China), 3 Uncovered Soup Dishes, (China.) 3 Mugs, Spoonholders, Cream Jugs, Sugar Bowls, Lamps—complete, 3 large Bowls, White China Tea Pot, and hundreds of other articles as well as new ones arriving continually. Nearly two car loads of glassware coming direct from Pittsburgh Factories, and will be in a few days. Many of them are new designs and will be sold off at my 25 cent counter. Be sure and call early and secure some of the best bargains of

R. SCHEETZ,
CORNER MAIN AND CHERRY STS.,
Norristown, Pa.

DOWN, DOWN, DOWN,
DOWN, DOWN, DOWN,
IN PRICE MY ENTIRE STOCK, which comprises, in part a Fine Stock of

SUITINGS AND OVERCOATINGS

For Men and Boys. Staple DRY GOODS for Ladies. HOSIERY and GLOVES for all ages and sizes. BED BLANKETS at greatly Reduced Prices. A Complete Stock of Fine, and Coarse,

Ladies' and Children's Shoes. Boots and Shoes

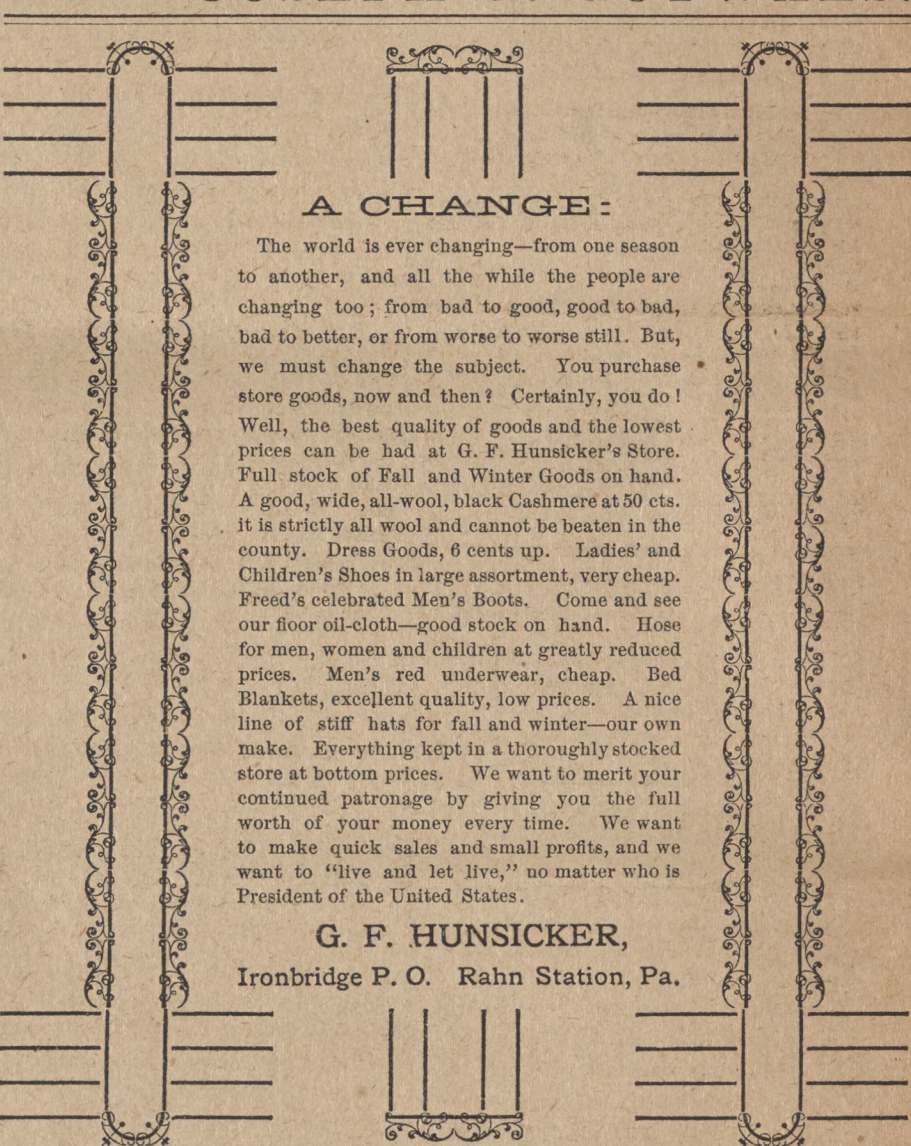
For Men and Boys, in variety. RUBBER GOODS lower than ever and an Immense Stock to select from. HATS and CAPS. Always a full line of

FINE GROCERIES,

Canned Goods, Dried Fruits. Hardware, Paints, Oils, in variety. To realize the above facts you will call at the

PROVIDENCE SQUARE STORE,
AND BE CONVINCED BY YOURS, VERY TRULY,

JOSEPH G. GOTWALS.



COLLEGEVILLE DRUG STORE!

—NOW IS THE TIME TO PREPARE FOR GAPS IN YOUR POULTRY BY USING THE—
ANTI-GAP MIXTURE!

POULTRY POWDER, for Cholera and kindred diseases in poultry.
LINIMENT, for Sprains, Burns, Rheumatism &c.
METALLIC DISINFECTING POWDER,
The Cheapest and Best. PURE PALM SOAP.
TOILET AND FANCY ARTICLES.
PURE DRUGS AND SPICES A SPECIALTY.
PATENT MEDICINES IN GREAT VARIETY, KEPT IN STOCK.

Joseph W. Culbert, Druggist.

—LARGEST STOCK OF—
—FALL AND—
—WINTER CLOTHING.

—AT THE STORE OF—

HERMAN WETZEL,

66 & 68 Main Street [opposite Music Hall] NORRISTOWN, PA.

CHILDREN'S CLOTHING IN GREAT VARIETY.

COLLEGEVILLE

BAKERY!

J. H. RICHARD, Prop'r.

Fresh Bread, Rolls &c.,

EVERY MORNING.

ICE CREAM!

Different flavors, during the Season now opened. Parties, Pic-Nics and weddings supplied at short notice, on reasonable terms.

J. M. Albertson & Sons.,

BANKERS,

Norristown, Pa.

Interest Paid on Deposits.

MONEY TO LOAN.

STOCKS AND BONDS

BOUGHT AND SOLD.

THE POPULAR

DINING ROOMS,

Under Acker's Building, Swede Street, near Main, Norristown.

HARRY B. LONG, Proprietor,

Is the place to go to get anything you may desire in the eating line, prepared in the best style, at moderate cost. Fresh Oysters, the largest and best in town, done up in every style. Remember the place and favor it with your patronage when in town.

FOR RENT,

A Blacksmith Shop at Green Tree, Upper Providence township, Montgomery county. Good stand for a good mechanic. Apply to JOSEPH H. CASSELL, Oaks, Montg. Co., Pa.

FOR SALE!

HICKORY and OAK Cordwood, in quantities to suit purchasers; also a number of posts. Wood delivered at short notice. ISAAC STEARLY, Near Yerkess Station, Perk. R. R.

FOR SALE!

A Two-Story Frame Building, 16x24, in Worcester township, on farm of D. Roberts. The building is in good condition. For further information apply to M. O. ROBERTS, Collegeville, Pa.

WANTED.

20 Girls to make Pantaloon on steam power sewing machines. \$5 a week paid while learning, after learning can make from \$6 to \$8.50 a week. Boarding can be had near sewing room for \$3 a week. H. D. HENRY, No. 60 Market St., Phila.

LEWIS WISMER,

Practical Slater!

Collegeville Pa. On and after April 1st 1885, the undersigned will be located at Collegeville, where he will keep on hand all kinds of slate of the very best quality; also Felt Roofing which is guaranteed to out-last any shingle or tin roof—price, \$3.50 per square. All orders for slate or felt roofing promptly attended to. The best Statington Slate \$5 per square. Chapman slate \$6 per square. mar. 19-1f

LEWIS WISMER.

Providence Independent.

Thursday, April 9, 1885.

TERMS:—\$1.25 PER YEAR, IN ADVANCE.

This paper has a larger circulation in this section of the county than any other paper published. As an advertising medium the "Independent" ranks among the most desirable papers, having a large and steadily increasing circulation in various localities throughout the county.

It is the aim of the editor and publisher to make the "Independent" one of the best local and general newspapers in the county, or anywhere else, and to this end we invite correspondence from every section.

PERKIMON RAILROAD.

We publish the following schedule gratuitously for the convenience of our readers.

Passenger trains leave Collegeville Station as follows:

FOR PHILADELPHIA AND POINTS SOUTH.

Milk.....6.47 a. m.

Accommodation.....8.07 a. m.

Market.....9.14 a. m.

Accommodation.....4.43 p. m.

FOR ALLENTOWN AND POINTS NORTH AND WEST.

Mail.....7.17 a. m.

Accommodation.....9.14 a. m.

Market.....9.14 a. m.

Accommodation.....4.43 p. m.

SUNDAY—SOUTH.

Milk.....6.56 a. m.

Accommodation.....9.33 a. m.

Market.....9.33 a. m.

Accommodation.....5.53 p. m.

NORTH.

Milk.....9.33 a. m.

Accommodation.....5.53 p. m.

All communications, business or otherwise, transmitted to us through the mails, to receive immediate attention, must be directed to Collegeville, P. O., hereafter.

Home Flashes and Stray Sparks

From Abroad.

—Zip!

—And it was not a ghost!

—Don't forget the public school entertainment on the 18th of April by Jennie C. Gordon and pupils.

—Wm. Casselberry, formerly of Lower Providence, now residing at Reading, was in town on Tuesday.

—Edward Paist, successor to S. T. S. Wagner at the Collegeville Mills, advertises elsewhere. Read the adv.

—Read what neighbor Gottschall has to say about ladies' fine shoes.

—The poem, written by Mary E. Thropp, published on the first page, is a very pleasant production.

—We notice with pleasure a decided improvement in the Pottstown morning Chronicle, both as to appearance and contents.

—H. W. Kratz, Esq., Trappe, Secretary of the Perkiomen Valley Insurance Company, surveyor, real-estate and business agent, will be found regularly at his office, ready for the transaction of business.

—The Y. P. A. of St. Luke's Reformed church, Trappe, will hold its next regular literary meeting on Tuesday evening, April 14. A full program has been provided.

—Professor Weinberger's address—"Practical Honesty"—published on the first page, should be read by every reader of this paper.

—Just received a car-load of extra white seed oats; also very choice clover seed at the Collegeville mills, and for sale by Edward Paist, successor to S. T. Wagner.

—Wissahickon creek, in the lower end of Montgomery county, is to be stocked with 2,000 California trout.

—Remember A. K. McClure's lecture in Ursinus Chapel, Wednesday evening, April 23. It will be a rare treat, and no mistake about it.

—Joseph Stone, the expert carpet weaver, can now be found at Gross' Collegeville hotel, formerly the Beard House. Mr. Stone never fails to give his customers satisfaction.

—The other night a man left town under cover of darkness with his household goods. He resided here nearly a year, paid his landlord no rent and is indebted to several other parties. The opinion about here is that the fellow is a dishonest and a dishonest man.

—Neighbor Yost advertises agricultural machinery for sale, in another column. He is the sole agent in this section for the Hench corn planter and cultivator—the best now in use.

—The members of the Ironbridge Cornet Band will hold a public meeting on Friday evening for the purpose of chancing off a sleigh now in their possession.

—"Not so rashly Brother Moser, not so rashly. It doesn't look quite the right thing for you to beg pardon of a young man and a young woman in one and the same issue. There is a little too much of the humble pie about that." Bro. Roberts, of the Phoenixville Messenger jingled the foregoing. If the correction of errors is "humble pie" perhaps our amiable brother might do well to cultivate an appetite for that kind of pie. Eh?

Abram Grater last week purchased a small farm, containing 24 acres, with improvements, of George Jones and Frank Ruth, located near Rahn Station for \$1800. The premises were recently occupied by Mr. Ruth.

Director of the Poor Harry S. Lowery, of Gwynedd, and wife, celebrated the twenty-fifth anniversary of their marriage Thursday evening at their residence near Acuff's hotel. The couple received a large number of valuable and handsome presents of silverware.

On Tuesday a horse owned by Enos Poley, this place, had one of its legs broken, while standing in the stable, by being kicked by another horse. The animal had to be killed. An insurance partly covers Mr. Poley's loss.

At the monthly meeting of the Directors of the Poor at the Almshouse last Monday, Mr. W. P. Fenton, our town merchant, was awarded the contract to furnish 6 pieces of furniture check, 2 pieces of gingham, 2 pieces of drilling, and 8 pieces of Scotch diagonal.

The Easter praise service, by the Sunday School, held in the Reformed church, Trappe, last Sunday evening proved to be interesting throughout. The music by the choir, under the leadership of H. W. Kratz, Esq., was excellent.

The trees will soon put forth their leaves; to be sure. The tender blades of grass are long will cover mother earth with their growth and verdure; and a little later on the blossoms from a thousand fruit trees will gladden the eye and fill the air with sweet perfume. In anticipation of all this, and more too, let everybody try to be happy and give dull care the g. b.

P. K. Gabel, of the Valley House, Skippack, lost his gold watch and chain one day recently, and all the searching made proved in vain. In the evening he was astonished by having it returned by H. D. Alderfer, of Grater's Ford, who found the time piece in his blankets. Mr. Alderfer had been to see Mr. Gable and it is supposed when the latter placed the blankets in the wagon the watch and chain slipped in at the same time.

Opening of Spring Term at Ursinus College.

With the opening of Spring Ursinus also is putting on new life. The attendance of students has been gradually increasing until this term swells the roll beyond the number present in any recent year of its work. Prof. Weinberger delivered the opening address on Tuesday morning, speaking on the subject of "Practical Honesty." The Professor's address was thoughtful, practical and sound. It is published in full on the first page of this paper. It is gratifying to report that with the changes in students that always occur the college has received several additions from the Normal Schools.

A New Building and Loan Association.

A meeting of the citizens of Collegeville and neighboring villages was held at Fenton's Hall, on Saturday evening, the 4th inst., to take measures to establish a Building and Loan Association. The following committee was appointed to solicit subscriptions for stock: John G. Prizer, G. F. Moore, Hunsicker, Frank M. Hobson, D. Morgan Casselberry, Samuel Cassel, Joseph Landis, Henry W. Kratz, Isaac Weikel, G. W. Yost, William Bromer and N. R. Hunsicker. All persons interested in the project are invited to call on the committee, and also to attend a meeting at Fenton's Hall, Collegeville, on Saturday evening, April 18th.

Easter at Evansburg.

Easter day was appropriately celebrated at St. James' Episcopal church, at Evansburg, last Sunday. The church had been handsomely adorned with floral offerings by the ladies and friends, a pyramid of flowers almost hiding from view the reading desk. The hymn board recently presented was used the first time; also two altar vases made from the wood of the old church (one hundred and sixty years old) thus showing the connection between the past and the present of the parish. In the morning Rev. J. L. Heysinger preached and administered the communion. In the afternoon a Sunday School festival was held. The attendance at the services was very large.

Accident.

Last Thursday morning Mr. F. G. Kraft, his wife, and two sons, of Evansburg, were returning from Norristown, when an accident of rather a serious nature occurred. Near St. James' Episcopal church the horse became frightened at carpet that was being shaken, made a spurge and broke the single tree. The sons, in their efforts to check the horse, broke the desher of the carriage, and landed in the mud. Subsequently Mr. Kraft was thrown out and severely injured about the head. Fortunately Mrs. Kraft escaped injury. The carriage was considerably damaged. Dr. Umstad dressed the wounds sustained by Mr. Kraft, and it is a matter of pleasure to report that the injured man is doing well.

From Our Trappe Correspondent.

Mud! Familiar word! Some of the roads in this vicinity were rendered almost impassable by the sudden thaw and warm weather the past week. We must thank the few good citizens who repaired and put their sidewalks in proper condition, so as to make walking agreeable.

Our public schools in the Independent district are about closing. A district like this, with its many intelligent people, ought to have by all means a longer school term. Our citizens should consider well whether or not it pays to allow their children to roam about nearly half the year instead of sending them to school to be educated for future usefulness.

The Communion and Confirmation services at Augustus Lutheran church, Sunday morning, were largely attended. The large church was crowded. Quite a number of people from a distance were present. The pastor, Rev. O. P. Smith, preached a very impressive sermon. The altar was beautifully sur-

rounded and ornamented with lilies, geraniums, etc., and presented an appearance that was very appropriate for the occasion. Thirty-four new members were added to the church by confirmation and baptism. A statement made by the pastor showed that during the past eleven years of his ministry, an average of thirty persons annually, were taken into the church. The communicants last Sunday numbered about 320.

The lecture committee of the Lutheran Lyceum met on Monday evening last to make arrangements for holding a lecture in the near future. They decided upon having Rev. G. F. Krotel, of New York, who will deliver a eulogy on Henry Melchior Muhlenberg. Since this is the burial place of this great man it seems to us a very appropriate place for delivering this eulogy.

Rev. O. P. Smith, pastor of Augustus Lutheran church, received a call recently from the Lutheran church in Allentown, with a salary of \$1,500 per year. We are pleased to report that Mr. Smith will not accept the call, as he is not disposed to leave his large congregation here.

OUR NORRISTOWN LETTER.

NORRISTOWN, April 6, 1885.

The usual rush of "first of April business" is now at its height, and to a careless observer business would seem to be as brisk as it has been for years past, or at least as it was last year, but this is not so in reality. Real estate men, and builders complain of less business than usual for this time of year and actual investigation shows that such is the fact. Nearly all the transfers of real estate are put on record in the Recorder's office and a few figures taken from the books of entry show how the business of this year compares with that of the last. From April 1st to and including to-day (the 6th) 121 deeds have been placed on record; and during the same time 134 mortgages and assignments of mortgage. During the first six days of April, 1884, the number of deeds was 155, and of mortgages and assignments 159. These figures show that there has been a decrease of business during the periods compared, but of late years in this business the tendency has been to avoid a grand rush about the first of April, and rather to distribute the business more throughout the entire year. This is especially the case in the towns where there are nearly as many sales in the fall and about January 1st, as there are on or near April 1st. The same may be said of the whole lower end of the county.

In spite of the reported dullness, however, there will be a large number of new houses erected in our borough, and most of them in the west end. The principal builders will be John Jamison, George W. March and Morgan Wright.

Several meetings of the members of the Montgomery county bar have been held for the purpose of forming a bar association, and at a meeting in the Law Library, on last Saturday afternoon, they succeeded in accomplishing their object. The name of the association is "The Montgomery County Bar Association." Its objects are the general supervision of the conduct of members of the bar, the protection of the members from invasion of their rights, and the institution of proper proceeding against those who having the administration of the law in their power, or being in charge of the public records, are derelict in their duty. The following officers were elected: President, James Boyd; Vice-President, Geo. W. Rogers; Secretary, Wm. F. Dannelower; Treasurer, Henry R. Brown; Board of Censors, Chas. F. Miller, B. E. Chain, Jos. Formance, L. M. Childs and Montgomery Evans. Easter Sunday was observed in all our churches yesterday with appropriate ceremonies, the most prominent feature of which was the excellent music. Flowers beautifully arranged and select in kind added greatly to the appearance of several of our churches notably the Trinity Reformed, St. John's Episcopal, Lutheran church of the Trinity, Reformed Church Ascension, and the Baptist church. Special services of music were rendered in each of the above mentioned churches, and all were very well attended. But the largest audience of all was present at the evening service of the St. John's Episcopal church. The rector, Rev. Isaac Gibson preached an eloquent, impressive sermon suitable to the joyous occasion. The special feature of the service, however, was the excellent music rendered by the choir. Besides two Easter hymns, and several magnificent "glorias," the anthems "See now the Altar garlanded with Flowers" and "Christ the Lord is risen to-day" were beautifully sung. Solos by Misses Lillie Childs, George Corson, and Ida Jones, and Messrs. Nichols and Hubbard were rendered as only masters of the art of music can render them.

The regular meeting of Town Council for re-organization was held this morning, in the Council chamber of the Town Hall. After the disposal of routine business a temporary organization was effected by the election of J. K. Hendricks as President pro tem. After the newly elected members were admitted the roll was called and twenty members were found to be present, Joseph H. Bodey who is confined to his house by sickness, being the only absent member. The election of permanent President was next in order, and resulted in the election of Jacob Childs who received eleven votes. His opponent was Charles P. Egbert, the former President. For the other offices the following persons were elected: Treasurer Florence Sullivan; Secretary J. L. Murphy; Borough Solicitor, J. P. Hale Jenkins; Borough Surveyor, Alan W. Corson; Street and Road Commissioner, Francis Baker; Borough Regulators, W. K. Gresh, John Jamison and H. B. Raynor; Clerk of Markets, John Burnett; Trustee of the Brighthouse fund, Jacob Childs.

At the Rink to-night they are having a fancy-dress carnival for the benefit of the Rink band.

fit of the Rink band. From 8.30 to 9.30 only those who are masked will be allowed on the floor. At the last mentioned hour all will unmask. The masqueraders will have a grand march. A large crowd is in attendance and no doubt they are having a great deal of fun.

The quiet Skippack valley, that stretches for miles through a rich farming country and breaks off rather abruptly at the mouth of the historic Perkiomen—but we're not writing history now. Somewhere in the Skippack Valley there happens to live a maiden, a lady fair and not quite forty. For a number of years the inhabitants have wondered why and how, it was, that she failed to gear up with a member of the stronger sex. Beauty and wealth were hers, and the charms and attractions of womanhood passed not her door when a distribution was made long ago. Jeremiah had tried in vain to woo and win, so did Job, and Job's brother, but the lady would not. The proffered loves were rejected, one by one, and the seasons came and went while Jeremiah still clung to single blessedness. Her home, nestled amid the green foliage of the valley during the summer, and receiving its sunlight, aslant, between the leafless boughs of towering trees, in winter, is a home as romantic as it is secluded. On either side high hills stretch away toward the eastern and the western sky,—slopes covered alternately with summer's luxuriant green and winter's snow. But it is not so much the locality as the lady that we wish to speak of. The gossips of the valley wondered, the lads and the lassies wondered, the gray-haired men wondered, and the bald-headed men wondered, and the old ladies, with wigs and linen caps, wondered why Jeremiah didn't marry. The anxiety on the part of the inhabitants in behalf of Jeremiah borders at times on the painful side of human existence, but Jeremiah married not when she could have married and she cannot marry now because there is a scarcity of timber, and poor timber at that. But we wish Jeremiah luck next summer.

History of Montgomery County.

The History of Montgomery County, the editing of which was supervised by Col. Theo. W. Bean, of Norristown, has just been issued from the press and is being delivered to subscribers. Through the kindness of Mr. A. Matthews, a gentleman of literary experience and tastes, connected with the publishers Evans and Peck, of Philadelphia, we had an opportunity to carefully examine the work. The book, which contains 1300 pages with 373 illustrations, is printed on superior paper and substantially bound. The typography and letter press work challenge admiration from the most critical. The wood cuts and steel engravings are models, save an exception or two, of art. The portraits of prominent men, and of others who are not quite so prominent, bring out a variety of physiognomies in creditable style.

It is impossible, in a newspaper review, to cover all the more important features to be found in the covers of this interesting and valuable work. In all there are 38 chapters, 38 of the number being devoted to historical objects, such as topography, ores, minerals, geology and lime; the aborigines, early voyagers and traders; the settlements on the Delaware and Schuylkill rivers; the first Swedish settlement; William Penn; material improvements; the Schuylkill stage lines; the Germans, the Welsh, the Colonial era, the Revolution, the war of 1812 and the Mexican war; the Great Rebellion; the Grand Army of the Republic; Slavery and the underground railway. Municipal government, the "Country Squire," Railroads, manners and customs, sports and pastimes; local superstitions; Inns, Biography, early poetry, Religious Denominations; post offices; roads; banks and banking; Journalism, charitable and benevolent associations, the Insane Hospital and Almshouse, Manufacturing Industries, and so on. The towns thirty in number are separately treated—historical. An appendix contains a carefully prepared report of the recent Centennial celebration. The labor of Mr. Bean has been shared by Wm. J. Buck whose contributions are among the chief features of the work. The History of Montgomery County is a work that should have a place in the library of every native citizen of the county. It is a lasting monument to its editor and his assistants, and a living proof of the excellence of the typographical art of the present century.

There is one feature about this History that may give rise to criticism, namely: The "portraits of noted men." We will not enlarge upon this however. The work is highly satisfactory on account of its voluminous historical data,—information that every citizen should be in possession of. We take pleasure in heartily commending the work, which, by the way, is the largest book of its character in the State. See that it forms a part of your library.

SOMETHING NEW! NOVEL!

—AND—

UNSURPASSED!

—IN—

!! LADIES FINE SHOES !!

—AT THE—

COLLEGEVILLE SHOE STORE!

Remarkable both in quality and price. Take an early opportunity to examine them. A full stock of boots and shoes, for men women and children always on hand.

NOTICE!

The annual meeting of the members of the Perkiomen Valley Mutual Fire and Storm Insurance Company of Montgomery county will be held at the Perkiomen Bridge Hotel in Upper Providence township and county aforesaid on MONDAY, MAY 4, 1885 at 11 o'clock, a. m. for the purpose of electing thirteen managers to serve for the ensuing year. The election will be opened at 1 o'clock p. m. and continue open until 3 o'clock p. m. The present Board of Managers will meet at 9 o'clock.

H. W. KRATZ, Secretary.

Trappe April 7, 1885.

JAMES B. RAPP,

HARNESS MANUFACTURER!

—Blanchford's Building—

COLLEGEVILLE, MONTGOMERY CO., PA.

A full stock of HARNESS, lap-covers, blankets, whips, and all goods pertaining to the business always on hand. NEW HARNESS, of the best material made to order. Repairing promptly done.

aprd-4f

Jury List for Special Court.

The following jurors were drawn on Monday morning for one week's session of special Court, commencing June 15, 1885, for the trial of causes in which Judge Boyer was interested before being elected to the Bench:

Charles H. Rambo, Bridgeport
Thomas Robinson, Conshohocken
Henry Holland, "
John J. Meyers, "
Elwood Lenhart, Jenkintown
William Wingartner, North Wales
Wilmer H. Johnson, "
William H. Reiff, Norristown
William Hodge, "
Jacob Matchler, "
A. W. Dettra, "
M. M. Missimer, "
P. Gilbert, Sr., "
Joseph Frankfield, "
John Groff, "
M. S. Lessig, Pottstown
Joseph M. Yohn, "
A. G. Saylor, "
Jacob M. Kline, Frederick
James W. Bisson, Gwynedd
David W. Sill, Horsham
J. W. Christman, Limerick
Benj. F. Jacobs, Lower Merion.
Henry Moge, "
William Harley, "
John Harp, "
Paul J. Kugler, "
Perry L. Anderson, "
Charles Knox, "
Fred'k G. Kraft, Lower Providence.
Geo. Sollday, Montgomery
Peter G. Drehs, New Hanover
Jefferson D. Drace, "
Arnold Baker, Norriton
Lewis Schwenk, Perkiomen,
Samuel Cassel, "
John D. Alderfer, "
John Murphy, "
Albert Hiltner, Plymouth
Montgomery Missimer, Pottsgrove
William Z. Hunsicker, Towamencin
John H. Moore, Upper Merion
James Young, Upper Providence
Jacob Buchart, Upper Salford
Amandus R. Wentzel, Upper Salford
James VanCourt, Whitmarsh
Charles B. Herman, "
William Dager, "
Abram J. Bean, Worcester

A bill has been introduced into the Legislature to change the road law of the State. It provides for the appointment of commissioners in each township and in each county in the State, who shall assess taxes upon the realty and personally based upon the last adjusted valuation of the same. It also provides for the appointment of a competent engineer to locate the road, establish the grades and tend to their construction; for a supervisor who will attend to keeping the roads in repair thereafter and notify those who shall elect to work upon them instead of paying taxes. The bill also provides that one-third of the annual collections shall be expended in macadamizing those parts of the roads which shall be selected for such work.

PUBLIC SALE OF FRESH COWS!

Will be sold at Public Sale, on MONDAY, APRIL 13, 1885, at Perkiomen Bridge Hotel, ONE CAR

Load of Fresh Cows with calves, direct from York county. Good judgment was exercised in the selection of this stock, and it will be to the interest of purchasers to attend sale. Also a lot of shoats weighing from 40 to 80 pounds. Sale to commence at 2 o'clock p. m. Conditions by H. H. ALLEBACH, J. G. Fetterolf, auct. I. H. Johnson, clerk.

PUBLIC SALE OF FRESH COWS.

Will be sold at Public Sale on THURSDAY, APRIL 16, '85, at Dorworth's Hotel, Trappe, 20 Head of Fresh Cows, from Western Pennsylvania. These cows are heavy well-bred going baggers and extra milkers. One Stock Bull. Sale to commence at 1 o'clock. Conditions by J. S. FREDERICK, C. U. Bean, clerk.

PUBLIC SALE OF FRESH COWS!

Will be sold at Public Sale, on FRIDAY, APRIL 17, at Dorworth's Hotel, Trappe, 20 Head of Fresh Cows, from Franklin county, where the subscribers carefully selected them. They are a first rate lot of cows of fair size and weight, and good baggers and milkers. Also a fine lot of shoats. Sale at 2 o'clock. Conditions by A. H. REIGNER.

COLLEGEVILLE --Agricultural Store--

Can be found all the latest and most Improved Agricultural Machinery, including

Hench's Patent Cultivator,

AND DOUBLE ROW

CORN PLANTER

With Phosphate attachment—a machine that has given perfect satisfaction wherever sold. Call and see it or send for descriptive circular. Also the Champion Mower, Reaper and Cord Binders, greatly improved within the last year, it is now most perfect and the lightest machine. It can be seen on any day at Yost's Agricultural Store. Also all Improved plows, Horse Rakes and all improved Farming Implements used. All machinery sold at lowest market prices.

GEORGE YOST, Collegeville, Pa.

COLLEGEVILLE GRIST AND

MERCHANT MILLS!

—ALWAYS ON HAND A FULL STOCK OF—

FLOUR,

BRAN,

CORN,

OATS,

Linseed Meal,

Corn Chop,

Mixed Chop,

&c., &c. Grists ground promptly. By strict attention to business and fair dealing I hope to merit a liberal share of the public's patronage.

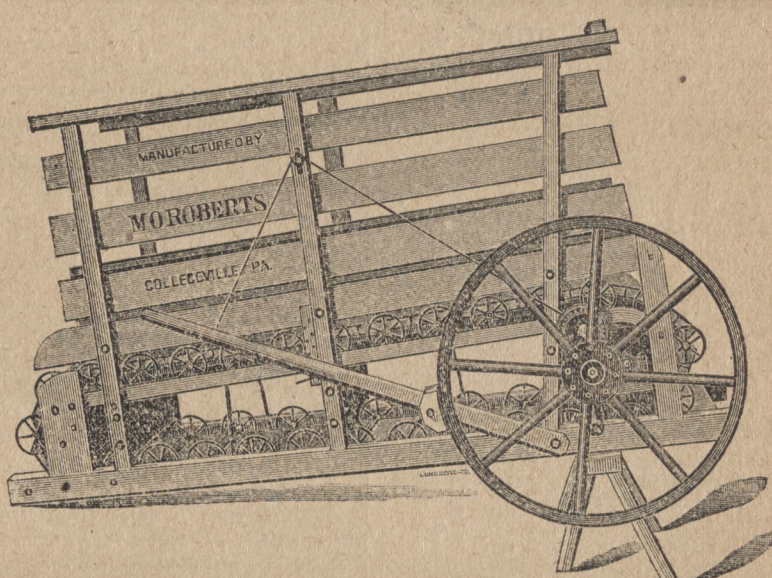
EDWARD PAIST,

Successor to S. T. Wagner.

COLLEGEVILLE MACHINE WORKS,

M. O. ROBERTS, Proprietor.

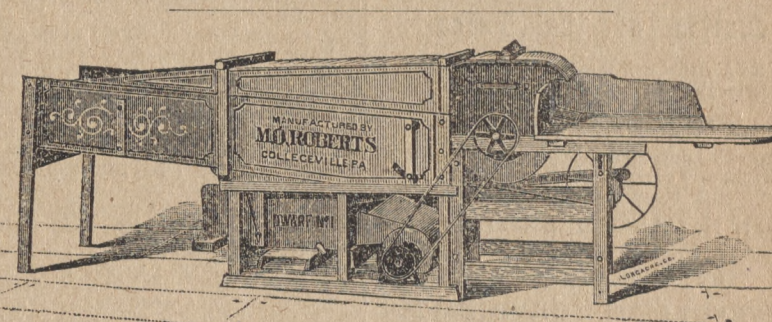
WHAT YOU WANT AND WHAT YOU CAN BUY!



—IF YOU WANT A FIRST-CLASS—

—HORSE POWER—

Be sure to examine ours before purchasing elsewhere. They are built with first-class material and by skilled workmen. No time or expense is saved to make them superior in every respect. Double-gear and direct-gear, One and Two Horse, Level and Straight Tread. Mounted if required.



—IF YOU WANT A GOOD—

—THRESHER AND SEPARATOR—

You should buy the DWARF, for the following reasons: It stands lower to the floor than any other make; has a wrought iron bar cylinder with steel teeth (every tooth that breaks is replaced free of charge); has a wrought iron concave of peculiar construction which embodies the only true principle for the changes necessary for different kinds of grain. It is patented by us; no other machine can use it, and no other machine can successfully compete with ours without this improvement. Therefore if you want the best buy the DWARF. It can be taken apart in three parts in a few minutes. It has the most perfect screen in use, owned solely by us. It is the lightest running Thresher made and is guaranteed to clean all kinds of grain ready for the market.

—IF YOU WANT A GOOD—

WIND PUMP

WE CAN SELL YOU THE

PERKINS'

Which is the only perfect, self-regulator in use. We guarantee it to stand the storms. All sizes. Gearing mills for grinding and all light work.

—DO YOU WANT A—

CEDAR TANK,

For any purpose? We have a large stock of cedar lumber and manufacture any size to order. We furnish all kinds of PIPING for water, or steam, and do DRAINING and STEAM FITTING, in every branch.

—PUMPS OF EVERY VARIETY.—

—IF YOU WANT A—

ARTESIAN WELL

Bored, give us a call. We have a first-class Drill Rigging to bore six and eight inch holes a thousand feet deep, if necessary. The common idea has prevailed that artesian wells are expensive, but if you will inquire into the matter you will find them far cheaper than the old method of digging wells, besides they always ensure a supply of pure water.

If you want a MOWER, REAPER, or BINDER, we have them to sell and you will get a good one because we have the BUCKEYE. Hay Tedders, Hay Rakes of three different kinds. We have for sale the SOUTH BEND PLOW, and the SUPERIOR GRAIN DRILL which far surpasses any other make.

